## AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 17, 2010 AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 28, 2010

## SENATE BILL

No. 984

## **Introduced by Senator Hollingsworth**

February 8, 2010

An act to amend Section 22358 of the Business and Professions Code, and to amend Sections 415.10 and 1011 of add Section 415.11 to the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to service of process, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 984, as amended, Hollingsworth. Service of process: residences time.

Existing law requires specified persons to file and maintain with the county clerk, in the county in which they reside or in which their principal place of business is located, a certificate of registration as a process server. That law sets forth a procedure for the revocation or suspension of a certificate if a county clerk determines that a service of process does not comply with the provisions of law governing service of process within this state. Existing law authorizes personal service upon a party in a civil action, if no specific provision is made, by leaving the notice or other papers at the party's residence, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. with a person of not less than 18 years of age.

This bill would instead—authorize personal service in all civil proceedings, if made at party's residence, require the first attempt to serve a summons or complaint initiating an action to be made between the hours of 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. This bill would also require the person making the service to state his or her full name, to state that he or she is at the residence for the purpose of making service, and to identify

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the party upon whom the service is directed. This bill would impose a penalty of \$25,000, per violation, against a server who makes service outside of the designated hours or fails to make these specified disclosures, and would require the revocation of that server's certificate of registration in accordance with existing law. This bill, by specifying new circumstances under which a certificate of registration is required to be revoked, would increase the duties imposed on county clerks and public prosecutors and would constitute a state-mandated local program. This bill would further impose a penalty of \$10,000 for service made to the wrong residence and would also require the revocation of that server's certificate of registration if that erroneous service was caused by the server's negligence, in accordance with existing law.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Vote:  $\frac{2}{3}$ . Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee:  $\frac{yes}{no}$ . State-mandated local program:  $\frac{yes}{no}$ .

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The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 415.11 is added to the Code of Civil 2 Procedure, to read:
- 3 415.11. (a) The first attempt to serve a summons and complaint 4 that initiates an action shall be made between the hours of seven 5 in the morning and eight in the evening.
  - (b) Service of a summons in violation of this section shall be valid and effective.
  - SECTION 1. Section 22358 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
  - 22358. (a) (1) A certificate of registration may be revoked or suspended whenever it has been determined that the registrant has
- 12 made a service of process, including service completed by an
- 13 employee or independent contractor of the registrant, which does
- 14 not comply with the provisions of law governing the service of

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process in this state or constitutes an improper service of process not amounting to a violation of law.

- (2) A certificate of registration shall be revoked if it is determined that the registrant has made a service of process at the wrong address due to the negligence of the registrant. In addition to the revocation of the certificate of registration, the registrant shall also be assessed a fine of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), for each violation, to be paid to the person or persons who reside at the address at which the service was erroneously made.
- (b) An investigation concerning the revocation or suspension of a certificate of registration may be commenced at any time at the option of the county clerk if the county clerk deems it to be appropriate. A complaint by any person who has alleged that he or she has been injured by a service of process shall be investigated by the public prosecutor. The investigation shall determine if the registrant complied with the provisions of law governing the service of process or constituted improper service of process not amounting to a violation of the law.
- (c) If the public prosecutor determines from the investigation that cause may exist for the suspension or revocation of the certificate of registration, he or she shall set the matter for hearing and give notice to the registrant. That hearing shall be conducted in accordance with Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code except that the decision of the administrative law judge shall be final. For the purposes of those provisions, the public prosecutor shall be deemed to be the agency.
- (d) If, after the hearing, the county clerk is notified after the decision has become effective that the administrative law judge has directed that the registrant's certificate be suspended or revoked, the county clerk shall forthwith suspend or revoke the certificate. If the certificate is revoked, the bond or cash deposit required by Section 22353 shall be forfeited to the county treasury subject to the right of a person to recover against the bond or cash deposit under Section 22357.
- SEC. 2. Section 415.10 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:
- 415.10. (a) A summons may be served by personal delivery of a copy of the summons and of the complaint to the person to

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be served. Service of a summons in this manner is deemed complete at the time of such delivery.

- (b) (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a summons served by personal delivery of a copy of the summons and of the complaint to the personal residence of the person to be served may only be made between the hours of seven in the morning and eight in the evening. The person making the service shall state his or her full name, state that he or she is at the residence for the purpose of making service, and identify the party upon whom the service is directed.
- (2) If service is made at a time other than the hours specified in paragraph (1), or if the server fails to state his or her full name, state that he or she is at the residence for the purpose of making service, or to identify the person upon whom service is directed in violation of paragraph (1), the server shall have his or her certificate of registration revoked in accordance with Section 22358 of the Business and Professions Code and shall be assessed a fine in the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), for each violation, to be paid to the party upon whom service is made.
- (3) If service is made to the wrong address, the person making the erroneous service shall be assessed a fine of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), for each violation, to be paid to the person or persons who reside at the address at which the service was erroneously made. If the service was made to the wrong address because of an error in the determination of the address by another person, the person who made the error in determining the address shall be responsible for payment of the fine.
- (c) The date upon which personal delivery is made shall be entered on or affixed to the face of the copy of the summons at the time of its delivery. However, service of a summons without such date shall be valid and effective.
- SEC. 3. Section 1011 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:
- 1011. The service may be personal, by delivery to the party or attorney on whom the service is required to be made, or it may be as follows:
- (a) If upon an attorney, service may be made at the attorney's office, by leaving the notice or other papers in an envelope or package clearly labeled to identify the attorney being served, with a receptionist or with a person having charge thereof. When there

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is no person in the office with whom the notice or papers may be left for purposes of this subdivision at the time service is to be effected, service may be made by leaving them between the hours of nine in the morning and five in the afternoon, in a conspicuous place in the office, or, if the attorney's office is not open so as to admit of that service, then service may be made by leaving the notice or papers at the attorney's residence, with some person of not less than 18 years of age, if the attorney's residence is in the same county with his or her office, and, if the attorney's residence is not known or is not in the same county with his or her office, or being in the same county it is not open, or a person 18 years of age or older cannot be found at the attorney's residence, then service may be made by putting the notice or papers, enclosed in a sealed envelope, into the post office or a mailbox, subpost office, substation, or mail chute or other like facility regularly maintained by the Government of the United States directed to the attorney at his or her office, if known and otherwise to the attorney's residence, if known. If neither the attorney's office nor residence is known, service may be made by delivering the notice or papers to the address of the attorney or party of record as designated on the court papers, or by delivering the notice or papers to the clerk of the court, for the attorney.

- (b) (1) If upon a party, service shall be made in the manner specifically provided in particular cases, or, if no specific provision is made, service may be made by leaving the notice or other paper at the party's residence, between the hours of seven in the morning and eight in the evening, with some person of not less than 18 years of age. The person making the service shall state his or her full name, state that he or she is at the residence for the purpose of making service, and identify the party upon whom the service is directed. If at the time of attempted service between those hours a person 18 years of age or older cannot be found at the party's residence, the notice or papers may be served by mail. If the party's residence is not known, then service may be made by delivering the notice or papers to the clerk of the court, for that party.
- (2) If service is made at a time other than the hours specified in paragraph (1), or if the server fails to state his or her name full name, state that he or she is at the residence for the purpose of making service, or to identify the party upon whom service is directed in violation of paragraph (1), the server shall have his or

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her certificate of registration revoked in accordance with Section 22358 of the Business and Professions Code and shall be assessed a fine in the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), for each violation, to be paid to the party upon whom service is made.

- (3) If service is made to the wrong address, the person making the erroneous service shall be assessed a fine of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), for each violation, to be paid to the person or persons who reside at the address at which the service was erroneously made. If the service was made to the wrong address because of an error in the determination of the address by another person, the person who made the error in determining the address shall be responsible for payment of the fine.
- SEC. 4. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

SEC. 5.

- SEC. 2. This act is an urgency statute necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within the meaning of Article IV of the Constitution and shall go into immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:
- In order to ensure that service of process is performed in a manner that does not interfere with a homeowner's expectations of privacy and freedom from harassment, it is necessary that this act take effect immediately.